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Must Make Tax Return Estimate By March 15

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 24, 1919. Although no general extension of time will be authorized for filing federal income tax returns due March 15, the commissioner of internal revenue has approved a novel feature of tax collection which will serve for all practical purposes as a possible extension of forty-five days for the filing of corporation income and excess profits tax returns in cases where corporations are unable to complete and file their returns by March 15.

If a corporation finds that for good and sufficient reason it is impossible to complete its return by March 15, it may make a return of the estimated tax due and make payment thereof not later than March 15. It mentions reason is shown as to why the corporation is unable to complete its return by the specified date, the collector will accept the payment of the estimated tax, and agree to accept the revised and completed tax return within a period of not more than forty-five days.

Under the plan adopted for corporation payment and returns, the government will be able to collect approximately the amount of tax due on or before March 15, thus meeting its urgent needs, and corporations actually requiring further time for the preparation of their complete returns will be granted ample time in which to do so.

One of the advantages of this plan is that it relieves the taxpayer of one-half of one per cent interest per month that would attach to the payment of the taxes under an extension granted at the request of the taxpayer. The taxpayer will, of course, not be relieved of interest on such amount as his payment may fall short of the tax found later to be due on the basis of his final return.

Should the payment on March 15 of the estimated tax due be greater than the tax eventually found to be due on examination of the completed return, the excess payment will automatically be credited to the next installment which will be due on June 15.

Provision for systematically handling this new feature will be made in the construction of the new return blanks for corporations. The new form will be a combined income and excess profits blank, embodied in which is a detachable letter of remittance. Any corporation which finds that, for a sufficient reason, it cannot complete its return by March 15, may detach and fill out the letter of remittance and forward same to the collector on or before March 15, together with a check, money order or draft for the tax due on that date. If the exact tax is not known, the estimated tax due will be paid in this manner. A statement in writing of the reasons why it is impossible for the corporation to complete the return by the specified time must accompany every such remittance.

Individual taxpayers will be given similar privileges in cases in which it is made clear by the taxpayer that the time available is not sufficient to enable him to complete his return by March 15. No reason exists, according to the internal revenue officials, for delaying the filing of the returns of individual incomes, except in unusually difficult cases.

Forms for returns of individual incomes up to \$5,000 have been distributed by the collector.

Stock Interests Advanced

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Pankey, at the conclusion of a session of the state senate at which he presided today and before which legislation affecting the livestock industry had been pending, said that he believed the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association had done more for the advancement of the cattle industry in New Mexico than any other agency.

"I did not care much for organization work in the cattle business in years past," said the lieutenant governor, who is one of the state's largest cattle owners, "but as my cattle interests have grown, and as the conditions now surrounding the industry have developed, I have come to see that to get along and prosper we must have organized effort. It makes no difference how many cattle we own, we must work together, or we will bust separately."

"When I was in the state senate there was no representation in that body, or in the lower house, for our industry, other than what I could offer. Today there is before this legislature a body of earnest, responsible cattlemen, citizens who command general respect, who are devoting their whole time to the advancement of legislation that is broad gauge and business-like and that will not only benefit the cattle growers, but will serve the interests of the whole state. I have been amazed at the rapid growth and result-getting efforts of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association. My membership in it is one of my most valuable assets. I believe every cattle owner in the state should belong to it and that he will be sure to get his money's worth. Every cattle man who is true to his own interests will attend the association's convention in Albuquerque, March 25, 26 and 27."

After Redflaggers

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 25.—No person shall carry, fly or display in any public place any red flag, black or any other flag, banner or emblem or thing, representing any organization or order antagonistic or opposed to the organized federal government of the United States, according to a bill offered in the lower house of the legislature this week by Mr. Carter, Democratic member from Lea county.

The measure, according to Mr. Carter, is thrust at the incipient Bolshevism tendencies in the state of New Mexico. All red flaggers, or the carriers of such flags, face a grave charge under the measure, which the Democratic legislator from Lea county has framed in support of the national government.

Chaplain Haywood At Glencoe Tuesday

On Tuesday night, March 4, in the school house at Glencoe, Chaplain Haywood, once pastor in Carriazo and recently from Camp Travis, will speak of "Some Inside Things of the Army." Mrs. Haywood, the "glorification," will sing.

Rev. L. S. Smith, of the local Baptist church, accompanies them to the Ruidoso.

Forms for larger incomes will be available about February 24. Corporation blanks will be distributed by March 1. Regulations governing the administration of the new income tax will also be available before March 1.

Lieutenant Visits His Alma Mater

Upon the arrival home of Lieut. Lutz last month we had quite an interesting conversation with him, but aside from the fact that he casually mentioned his wounds, his talk was general and absolutely impersonal. He was so modest and reticent concerning himself that it was difficult to extract information that would have been entertaining to our readers. However, the lieutenant has just paid a visit to the N. M. M. I. at Roswell, and there the faculty of that institute, from which he graduated, got him to tell some of his own experiences, and the following is taken from what he gave his old tutors:

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 24.—One by one they are dropping into the school for a visit of a day or so, the boys of the New Mexico Military Institute who have distinguished themselves in the late war. All of them are modest in the recitation of their activities while in the service. What the lawyers call a "gruelling cross examination" is often required to bring forth the stories they have to tell, if only they will do so.

One of the most interesting visitors to return thus far is Lieut. Henry Lutz, U. S. A., who graduated from the school with the class of 1914 as cadet lieutenant and as captain of the football team. The class of 1914, it will be remembered, consisted of an even dozen graduates. All but one of them entered the service almost immediately upon war being declared. At the beginning of the war Mr. Lutz was made a second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the mounted service. He went to France with his regiment and was among the first officers sent over from America to command troops charging the German lines.

Lieut. Lutz was wounded, twice, first only slightly, keeping him out of the fight but a short time. The second time, while leading his platoon, when he had his right leg broken, two fingers shot from his right hand and four pieces of shrapnel in his body. Lying in No Man's Land for five hours, with the artillery fire kicking up dirt on all sides of him, Lieut. Lutz tried to tell the tale. Whizz bangs of all kinds and sizes carried their messages of death and destruction within a few feet of him every other minute or so. This five hour period, Lieut. Lutz says, was the only trying part of the fighting in so far as he was concerned. Helpless under the shell fire, he expected each instant to be blown to atoms, but miraculously escaped with his life.

Lieut. Lutz said that he really enjoyed the attacks his command made on the German front, but that at times the Americans were required to advance under the most terrific gun fire imaginable. Lieut. Lutz reached the United States shortly before Christmas and has been in base hospitals ever since. He has now practically recovered and it is understood that he plans to return to active service in the army before a great while.

The visit of Lieut. Lutz to the institute was much enjoyed by the faculty and the cadets. He has only the highest commendation for the tactics that are being used here and nothing but praise for the N. M. M. I. men who were in the service. The institute has a national reputation, Lieut. Lutz found in conversations with regular army officers, and predicts that the school will grow tremendously within the next few years.

Pointing the Way For the War Cripple

Patriotism often hurries out via the back door when a crippled ex-soldier enters the front door to apply for a job. Actuated by patriotism employers, for a period, will favor crippled soldiers with places, but eventually the fires of patriotism die down and the employer begins to look about for a whole man to do the things that, possibly, the crippled man cannot accomplish so perfectly because of his handicap.

The soldier who avails himself of the opportunity now presented for perfecting himself in a trade or profession at the expense of the government, the while being paid for his time, need have no fear that he will ever be compelled to face such a disheartening situation. He will, instead, find himself as firmly entrenched in his job as any other skilled man.

One of the chief difficulties with which the government—and the Red Cross, which is assisting the federal board for vocational education—must wrestle is that of inducing crippled men to grasp the re-education opportunities that await them. For this reason it is looking to the mothers, the wives, the sweethearts, the sisters and friends of crippled men to encourage them to immediately begin their reconstruction and training. The Red Cross, through its After Care bureau, which should have a representative in every chapter and branch, is appealing to these relatives and friends for their support and influence.

The towns and cities in the Mountain Division are no exception—they will have their quota of blinded, legless and armless men. The government looks to the Red Cross to see that no community allows even one of its men to return home and take up a life of idleness. To that end every chapter and branch must appoint an after-care representative to look after its particular territory.—A. R. C. Rays.

Kenneth Watson III

Kenneth, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, of White Oaks, is very ill in a hospital in Brooklyn, New York, with peritonitis. Mrs. Watson, the mother, who was in Roswell when the message came, arrived in Carriazo Wednesday and left that evening for Brooklyn.

Kenneth joined the navy last year and has been on sea duty for several months. About two months ago he was seriously scalded and was in a New York hospital until recently when, upon returning to duty, he was attacked by peritonitis. His condition, it is feared, is quite serious and fears are entertained for his recovery. The friends of the stricken young man and the family hope for the best.

From Eastern Markets

O. W. Bamberger returned Sunday from the eastern markets, where he had gone to purchase a spring and summer stock of goods for the Carriazo Trading Company. The goods are beginning to arrive and will speak for themselves, yet we may say that the habitually careful buying of Mr. Bamberger for his firm assures one of the neatest and noblest assortment of apparel ever brought to Lincoln county.

George L. Ulrich is home from Santa Fe, where he has been in attendance upon a meeting of the state tax commission, of which he is a member.

John H. Robertson Dies

John H. Robertson died at Nogal early last Friday morning as a result of an attack from pneumonia. His death came as a distinct shock to his friends here, as he was in Carriazo only a few days before and apparently enjoying good health.

The body was brought to Carriazo, placed in the Kelley undertaking parlors and embalmed for shipment. A large crowd of friends and acquaintances accompanied the body to Train No. 4 Saturday evening and that train bore the remains to the old home in Scranton, Pennsylvania, for interment. Mrs. Robertson went on the same train and was accompanied by Mrs. Edward C. Monroe.

The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania and had spent the greater part of his life in mining, partly in his native state but for many years past in the west. The last few years exclusively in the development of his properties in Lincoln county. He owned some very valuable properties in this county, among which were the Helena group at Nogal, and also properties on the Ramo.

Ask An Accounting

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—It is rumored that Democratic members of the legislature will definitely call upon the State Council of Defense for an itemized statement of the expenditure of that body during the prosecution of war measures. This action, it is said, is to ascertain whether that body has used the funds on war work in the advancement of political purposes within the state.

In what manner this request for a financial statement from the council of defense will materialize is yet unknown. However, according to Democratic members of the legislature, it is felt that the people of New Mexico are entitled to a knowledge of the manner in which the funds of this body were and are being expended.

Injurious Bill Killed

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—What was known as the Cockerboard bill met with a swift finish in the legislature on Tuesday, when it was tabled without ever having been read, and when a motion to reconsider the bill was lost by a handsome majority. The bill was a flagrant attempt to oppress the small stockman and the sheepman by shutting them out from passage across the alternate sections that might be owned or leased by the bigger companies, and it was slain with a wholehearted enthusiasm that wrought the lobbyists who were working for its passage up to a state of speechless wrath.

Back With the Goods

Albert Ziegler returned yesterday from New York and eastern markets, his mission having been to purchase a stock of seasonable goods for the firm of Ziegler Brothers. As a result of his marketing, large consignments of goods are daily arriving and are being displayed at that popular emporium. Always abreast of the times, this firm will show a stock of classy goods this season that will please the most fastidious.

In El Paso With Influenza

News reached here Wednesday that Mrs. Charles A. Spence was quite ill in El Paso from an attack of influenza.

Big Packer As War Time Aid

A new phase of the Great part played by America in feeding the allied forces in Europe is given in the 1919 Year Book of Swift & Company, which has just been issued.

In 1918 these products shipped abroad totaled 390,339,769 pounds—more than three times the amount shipped in 1914. The first year of the war. The pork product shipments totaled 1,094,454,529 pounds as against 924,913,029 in 1914, an increase of 83 per cent.

During the year ending November 1, 1918, Swift & Company alone shipped 760,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products to the American army and navy at home and abroad and to the allied nations for their armies and civilian populations. The Year Book says: "This amounts to about 25,000 carloads of meat, which would make a single train 200 miles long."

Some of the difficulties encountered in shipping are shown in the following:

"The meat for Europe has gone in fleets of vessels under convoy, and the road administration has often been unable to know very far in advance when space would be available. For this reason Swift & Company has frequently been notified that a certain number of millions of pounds would be wanted at a certain port within a few days. Swift & Company has often had shipments on the way to the seaboard within a few hours after the orders have been received, and because that it has met with signal success in the filing of such rush orders."

"The packing industry was able to adapt itself to wartime demands perhaps more quickly than any other industry. In this industry had not been organized on a large scale along national, and even bi-national lines. It would never have been able to answer such demands as promptly as it has. War demands here, of course, caused many changes in methods and have made it necessary for us to increase our facilities in many respects."

"For example, when the United States entered the war there developed a demand for canned meat for shipment to our soldiers overseas. Swift & Company immediately took over a semi-completed soap factory and within thirty days had installed the necessary machinery and was filling government contracts. More than a million pounds of meat a week have since been canned in this factory. This means that our soldiers have been getting fine, cured, smoked bacon, whereas the allies have been demanding only salt unsmoked bacon, which does not have to be canned."

"Another example showing the cooperation that we have offered the government was when the government found it necessary to have large quantities of butter, which it had bought for overseas shipment, put into cans. Swift & Company, alone among the big butter handlers of the country, was willing to install the necessary equipment, and in the course of three weeks made the most unfavorable circumstances, began canning butter for the government. Up to the time this Year Book goes to press, we have put up some three million pounds of butter owned by the government and also two million pounds which we have gathered for the government, making a total of five million pounds of butter that have been put up in cans."